Mr. Singri Nanjappa.—Formerly, *cooli matthas* used to impart instruction in *roz*, *varga*, etc. Now each man has to train his own accountant. The present educational system suits Government service only. *Jama karch*, *roz*, *varga*, etc., may be taught in all schools. The existing Commercial Schools teach only Shorthand and Type-writing. The students may be taught accounting in vernacular in village schools.

Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao.—Teachers trained in agriculture and commerce may be appointed in every school at taluk headquarters. They will be able to give tuition locally.

Mr. Singri Nanjappa.—Merchant classes experience much difficulty in finding accountants for them. The students may be taught accounting in Kannada. English accounting does not help the merchant classes.

Dewan.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 76.

Opening a Law College in Bangalore or Mysore.

Mr. A. Narana Iyengar, Hassan Taluk.

Mr. A. Narana Iyengar.—A law college may be opened at Bangalore or Mysore, as the students taking degrees will have to go either to Madras or Bombay for this branch of study alone. The system of opening evening classes as in the Elphinstone College may be introduced till more funds are available. What is the object of starting an University, if we do not provide for the necessary faculties which are not costly?

First Member of Council.—It is not practicable, at present, for law boys can get admission elsewhere. Whereas for medicine, agriculture, etc., admission cannot be had elsewhere. These faculties have therefore a prior claim on any available funds.

SUBJECT No. 77.

Facilities and encouragement for Technical Education.

Messrs. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao and Subbiah, Magadi Taluk; N. Surappa, Bangalore Taluk; R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Bangalore City Municipality; T. Ramachendra Rao, Bangalore District Board; K. Ramakrishna Iyer, Kolar Taluk and T. Srinivasachar, Kolar Town Municipality.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer read an extract from His Highness the Maharaja's speech at Benares University in 1919, regarding the need for technical education. He also referred to an extract from Lord Hardinge's despatch of 1844.

In the above address, H. H. the Maharaja has stated that the present system of education is suited more to Government service, while it has no industrial bent. These remarks apply equally to Mysore. Provision may be made locally for increased facilities. Merit and loan scholarships may be given. The State is industrially backward and facilities may be given to students seeking technical and industrial education. The loan scholarships may be increased.

First Member of Council.—Only those who have aptitude will be given scholarships. We are giving all possible facilities.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer.—In the Engineering College, only five appointments are guaranteed. It should be increased.

First Member of Council.—The question of facilities will be considered later on. We are giving a large number of scholarships. Education is not meant for Government service only. There are now about 15 Foreign Scholarships current.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer.—Appointments have not been guaranteed to candidates passing from the Hebbal School.

Second Member of Council.—Not possible.

Mr. H. Krishna Sastry.—Larger allotments may be provided in the budget for technical education. At present, scholarships are granted only for certain subjects, such as agriculture, trade, etc. Scholarships may be extended to other subjects as well and the existing number increased. More foreign scholarships may be granted. A larger number of loan scholarships may be given even on interest. At present, only one man is trained in one particular subject with the result that the State will have to depend entirely upon him for any opinion in the matter. Two scholarships for each subject may be granted.

(*Vide.*—Also Dewan's concluding remarks in Appendix G.)

SUBJECT No. 78.

Teaching of suitable arts and handicrafts in schools.

Messrs. P. R. Basavarajiah and Dasappa, Channapatna Municipality.

Mr. Basavarajiah.—Only reading and writing English and Kannada are generally taught in the schools. The system is not of much benefit to the people, as it makes them dependent on foreign goods. Necessary arrangements may be made to teach suitable arts and crafts in schools according to castes of the various sects of people and thus to increase the wealth of the State. Mere literary education does not help students to procure appointments. Toys, penholders, bobbins, etc., are prepared in the Channapatna Industrial School and many of the students trained in that school are earning a decent living. Buttons, etc., are prepared from cocoanut shells and as cocoanuts are largely procurable in Mysore, such works may be started. Cocoanut fibre industries may be taught.

Inspector-General of Education.—The Education Memorandum provides for all these. Practical instruction in rattan work, weaving, etc., will be taught. In taluk headquarters, separate Industrial Schools will be opened after the Education Memorandum comes into force. There will be, in addition, a few Trade Schools also.

Mr. Dasappa.—Agricultural classes and practical instruction as is being imparted in the Hebbal Farm should be opened in all district headquarters.